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RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."-Washington.

ADF. ZAIII.

GHTTTSBURG, PA. MOXDAY, JANUARY 6, 1384.

Mr. McDuffle's Speech.

OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S. DEC. 18. Removal of the Public Deposites.

The House having resumed the considry of the Treasury's Report on the Deposites to the Committee of Ways and tion to the said committee:

"With instructions to report a joint resolution, providing that the public revenue hereafter collected shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in compliance

Mr. McDUFFIE rose to address th House in support of his motion. He beean by saying that, although he believed that the Bank of the U. States would be entitled to indemnification for the removal of the deposites, heretofore, and that the question was therefore of less copee quence so far as the Bank or its stockholders were concerned, he was ret unwilling to subject the community to the distressing embarrassments which would certainly result from the continued diversion of the public moneys from their lawful custody: and therefore had felt it his day to bring forward this proposition 1 believe (said Mr. McD.) that we are under the most solemn obligations to order that the public revenue shall be hereafter deposited, according to the stipulation of the Bank Charter, in the Bank of the U. States: I believe that we are urged to this course by every consideration of justice; by a regard to the plighted faith of the nation; and by every argument of public expediency Mr. McD, then proceeded to state the

grounds upon which he urged this measure upon the House. The deposites of the public money (said he) placed by direction of the law in the Bank of the U. States, have been removed from that place of deposite, as I maintain, unlawfully. We are told by the President of the U. States in his Message at the opening of the session, with very great solemnity deemed it expedient to remove the deposites from the Bank of the U. States, and that he (the President) had acquiesced in the measure. Now, sir, I do not mean to charge the President of the U. States with representing what is not the fact according to his view of it; but I undertake to say, speaking in technical language, that the Secretary of the Treasury did not remove the deposites, but that the removal of them was made by the President of the U. States. This, sir, is the great legal and constitutional question which we have to determine: Who is it that has removed the deposites from where practical intents and purposes, they have been removed by the President of the U States, and I shall now attempt to satisfy the House that such is the fact.

I presume (said Mr. McD.) that this subject, at least, gentlemen of all paries of the House will be disposed to take as to the fact of his having given the order for the removal of these deposites .-Fortunately, the reasons upon which that measure was adopted are not left to conjecture, but have been sent forth to the public in the form of a printed Manifesto: and, from occurrences which have taken place in the other branch of the Legisla. ure we are now authorized to consider hat Manifesto as a public ilocument con taining the official reasons on which the President of the U. States ordered the deposites to be removed. From that document, then, Mr. McD. said, he should proceed to present to the consideration of he House a few sentences which he thought, taken together, would be nerfectly conclusive on this point.

After giving the various reasons which, in the opinion of the President, rendered it expedient that the deposites should be removed from the Bank of the U. States. the President of the U. States, (said Mr. McD.) proceeds in this document thus: "Free from all these considerations, the President thinks that the State Banks ought immediately to be employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and the funds now in the Bank of the U. States drawn out with all convenient despatch." Then again, towards the conclusion of the document, we find that "The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reneedon, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise,' &c. Further-"under these convictions, he feels that 3 measure so important to the American people cannot be commenced too soon; and HE therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or

Now, sir, said-Mr. McD. I leave it to a- Why, sir, said he, from the document to ny man who is at all acquainted with the which I have already had occasion to reforce of language, whether any thing can fer, it would really appear that nothing dent do? Why, he dismisses him from sir, we have it now admitted, from all be more plain than that the President has could well be more distressing to the Pre- office, because he will not sign a paper essumed the responsibility of directing sident than the necessity of exercising on the subject, and puts into his place a- York himself (Mr. CAMBRELENG,) who

his own: he takes the responsibility up-

tion, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectand branches thereof may be established, thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasession, the reason of such order and direction." "The power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposites, is un-

Treasury under a direct responsibility to Shakspeare writes for him; of making this admission, in the very moment of disclaiming all design of exercis ing the least control over the free exerthe Treasury upon this matter, what does he do? Why, he names the first day on which the deposites are to be removed !ed in the Official Gazette, three days before the removal of the late Secretary of the Treasury, that the public deposites had been determined to be removed from he Bank of the U. States.

Now, said Mr. McD. let us examine this matter a little more minutely. It is lected by the Congress of the U. States o exercise this high and important, poer, but that, forsooth, although the Treasury Department was created as a distinct department, and not as one of the Executive Departments, as all the others are, and although this very power of transferring the deposites was given in the Bank given by the charter to the President of the U. States, yet, because the Secretary of the Treasury was one of the Heads of Departments, the President of the United States has a right to make that officer a mere instrument-to consider him a mere ministerial officer, bound to execute his will. Sir, said Mr. McD. there was some meaning in the language of the Congress of the U. States, directing this powcised by the Secretary of the Treasury. Why was not the power given at once to the President? Why, upon the most obvious principle, that nothing can be more dangerous in any government than to trust the purse and the sword of the nation in. the same hands. In what government, possessing" the semblance of freedom, have these two powers ever been united in one hand? In what solitary instance has the King of England ever assumed over the finances this power? I very much doubt whether the King either of of France had escaped this peril not very long ago, for a less gross abuse of power

ercised it himself. The President begs power. Instances of this kind, sir, are he had from a travelling friend, of the de- that from having been—as was then so be true of nearly all of them,) all its membis Cabinet to consider the measure as | not rare in history. It is curious to read on himself : he decides the question : and the President says on this subject. 'The hook, perhaps in a case before him, in which to trust the public money, the cause it was their interest to do so. They eration of the motion to refer the Secreta. yet I beg the House to attend for a single President, says the Manifesto, "would which the right of opinion was brought. Bank has too much specie in its vaults, even went further than this; they made a moment to the extraordinary declarations have felt himself relieved from a heavy in question. It was argued, for the party Yes, sir ; the fault is now the other way, desperate effort to conciliate the adminisand admissions in this same document and painful responsibility, if, in the char, whose right was questioned, that in this The Bank is so horribly unreasonable, tration. But it was too late. The plans leans; and the question being upon the with regard to the exclusive right of the ter to the Bank, Congress had reserved to country every man had a right to express that though it has ten millions in specie motion of Mr. McDurrie to add to the Secretary of the Preasury to act in the itself the power of directing, at its pleas- freely his opinions. Po this the Judge, lying in its vaults, it wants still more, been thwarted, and the feelings of the motion for reference the following instruct premises. Why, sir, from one part of ure, the public money to be elsewhere de- who, it seemed, was determined to give All, then, concur that the Bank is a safe President, had been, and are still, so this document, you would suppose that posited, and had not devolved that power tragainst the man, replied with great com- place of deposite. the President would as soon have struck exclusively not on the President—no, placency—O yah! every man haf a right Well, sir, has the Bank failed in com- is nothing on the face of the earth that so off his right hand as interfered with the sir, has on one of the Executive Depart—by de law, in dis free Republic, to dink plying with any of its stipulations! Has needs extermination as the Bank of the U. free exercise, by the Secretary of the ments. What an astonishing jumble of for himself: provided he dinks with the it refused to transmit the public treasure States. Preasury, of the very power which the ideas! And, again, (very sound doctrine, Cort. So, Mr. Speaker, (said Mr. M'D.) to any part of the Union, when needed with the public faith, pledged by the charter undertook to exercise himself. In sup- too,) 'Although, according to the frame the Secretary had an undoubted right to by the operations of the Government, should be the course of tuture events, I port of this view of the subject, the Pre- and principle of our Government, this de- think and act as he chose in this matter, Sir, I speak knowingly and deliberately hold it desirable that every national bank "Far be it from him to expect or require long to the legislative power, yet as the did.—Not being possessed of such duc- ment on the face of the earth, whether Executive power, li would be an admithat any member of the Cabinet should, law has imposed it upon the Executive tility of mind, he was turned out of his the space covered by its authority be cable balance in the opposite scale. That at his request, order or dictation, do any Department, the duty ought to be faith office. act which he believes unlawful, or in his fully and firmly met, and the decision conscience condemns. In the remarks made and executed upon the best lights is responsible. He is the man who was United States. Look, sir, at the astonish- that the Executive should turn the Bank he has made on this all-important ques- that can be obtained, and the best judg- the author of the act. It is a perversion ing fact, that, in all its immense receipts into a mere instrument of his will, and ment that can be formed. It would ill be- of language, to say that the Secretary of and disbursements, not a dollar-no, sir, should wield its power, which gentlemen come'-not the President. Sir, but the Treasury has removed the deposites. not a single dellar-has ever been lost by have represented as so tremendous powful declarations of the opinion which the Executive branch of the Government to It is not true. (I speak in a legal sense.) means of the agency for the collection and diation to that still more tremendous, in ad-President has formed on a measure of great shrink from any duty which the law im- He is no more chargeable with the net transmission and disbursement of its vast or which he derives from the vast patronnational interest, deeply affecting the cha- poses on it, to fix upon others the respon- than the iron pen is chargeable which revenues. Nor is this all. Not a credi- age of such a government, and that overacter and usefulness of his administral subility which justly belongs to itself. -tion; and not a spirit of dictation, which Now, again, the argument comes to us in Treasury removed the deposites? He one moment for the reception of his dues, ity which will ever follow the man who the President would be as careful to avoid. a new aspect, emerging from the obscurias ready to resist." Again, says the Pre- ty of Executive Departments and branchsident, in a preceding part of the same es: While the President anxiously wishdocument, "The existing laws declare, les to abstain from the exercise of doubtthat the deposites of the money of the U. | ful powers, and to avoid all interference States, in places in which the said Bank with the rights and duties of others, he signed by the Secretary's own hand! appears we have been, in relation to our must yet, with unshaken constancy, disshall be made in said Bank, or branches | charge his own obligations.' So it seems, (said Mr. McD.) that the President has circumstances in which it was given? tenness and ruin, has attained to such a surv shall at any time otherwise order and exercised this power from the sheer nedirect, in which case the Secretary of the cessity of the case—a case of great pub- office by a breach of the Constitution, and qualled by any of the same extent in the Never was there uttered a wiser or more Treasury shall immediately lay before lie emergency, which admitted of no de- a breach of the public faith. He came known world. We have had to pay a patriotic sentiment! Let me repeat it.

> reluctance. Why, sir, every body knows that Executive power—particularly that highest qualified. The provision that he shall order of Executive power which is above report his reasons to Congress, is no lim- the law, is always assumed with great reitation. Had it not been inserted, he luctance. It would have been extremely would have been responsible to Congress, distressing to Casar to have been obliged had he made a removal for any other to assume the kingly office: but Casar than I have. Why, sir, is the President, al interests—what do we hear? After two that the control of the banks should be than good reasons." Here then, sir, said put by the crown. It was, according to Mr. McD. the President distinctly admits history, very distressing, to Richard III. this power to exist in the Secretary of to accept the kingly power, when urged the Treasury. He also admits that this upon him with such clamor by his own power is delegated to the Secretary of the procurement. But he yielded, saying, as

> > 'I am not made of stone. But penetrable to your kind entreaties,

Albeit against my conscience and my soul. Of all the difficulties that he had ever encountered, Mr. M'D, said, in any docing from this Manifesto the ground upon which this measure had been taken by Not only so, but it was formally annount the President. What did that document contain? Does it claim a right for the President to remove the deposites! Does it recognize the exclusive right of the Secretary of the Treasury over them? Or what does it purport? - With all the exertion of his humble powers of comprehension. Mr. M'D. said, he could not subject. He was so struck by the resemblance between the sort of title set up for treasure, and the title set up by one of the House in justification of the act. Now. the Kings of England to the crown, that he could not avoid looking up the latter. and he had a copy of it before him. Henry the Fourth, it seems, came to the throne not, in the slightest degree, applica by a doubtful title, as far as legitimacy ble to the subject. Admitting them to charter to the Secretary of the Treasury was concerned. When he claimed the have what weight you please, they no at the moment that another power was crown it was in a document which the historian has recorded, because of its singularity, in the following terms:

Ghost, I Henry of Lancaster challenge this rewme of Ynglande, and the crown, with all the members, and the appurtenances: als | that am descendit by right line of the blode, coming fro the gude king Henry the therde and throge that right that God of his grace hath sent me, with help of kyn, and of my frendes to recover it; the which rewme was er of transferring the deposites to be exer- in poynt to be undone by defaut of governance, and undoying of the gude lawce."

> There, Sir, (said Mr. M'D.) is the right and title of Henry the Fourth to the Treasury. They are entrusted to the throne, and here in this document is the control of the Secretary as the great finanright and title of the President to remove cial officer of the Government. Such bethe deposites. I leave those who are not skilled in such subjects to decide between

I am always disposed, sir, to look with respect upon any matter which is clearly and distinctly set forth." But I confess look with alarm at such tremendous stretches of power as this, when I found England or of France could, at this day, them under such circumstances and under do such an act as to seize on the public such coloring as those conmined in this treasure, without such a direct violation justificatory document. On reading that of the laws of the land, as would subject | document, one would suppose that no man in the world would have more respect to United States, at this day, be subjected to the Secretary of the Treasury, or could -the peril of losing his head. One King be more unwilling to exercise the slightest control over himself. He savs to him in substance, this is your business, not mine: I am very unwilling to exercise And what was the emergency, (asked doubtful powers : the law has vested this Mr. McD.) which, sixty days before the power in you; it is far from me to desire meeting of Congress, called upon the to dictate to you; such is not my design.

and exercise this unconstitutional power? [the right of the ecretary of the Treasury to exercise a free and unrestricted judgment on the subject, what does the Presithe Secretary of the Treasury over the the motives of their acts, especially when contradictions to be found in this does the deposites were safe, perfectly safe in certainty for all the directors and officers attribute this striking discrepancy to any

subject, he has usurped the right, and ex other have reached the highest point of ment, except it was in an account which that Bank. And not only so, it seems of all the branches, though I believe it cision of a Dutch Judge, in some one of strenuously endeavored to be proved an bers have studiously abstained from all as a commentary on his proceedings, what the villages along the Hudson-Kinder- insolvent concern, and no safe place in interference with political concerns-heif he would only think as the President when I say, that there is not a Govern- should, herestier, he erroved against the

wrote the order. The Secretary of the tor of this Government has had to wait whelming and irresistible tide of popularand properly: and he was removed for And more than that; when he got his mohis refusal.

Is this to be gotten over, by saying why here we have got the actual order distely after the commencment of the next responsibility with the utmost pain and ting them. He received his appointment as the tool and instrument of tyranthat man!'-or, as the tyrant Richard ument, the greatest was that of decypher- say (supposing his power was equal to the President of the United States, with only punished the Bank of the U. States he to tear off the judicial robe from his what? For opinion's sake, shoulders, and put there an instrument not sir? It would be all fair, according to the logic by which it is now attempted to accumulate all the powers of Government in the President of the United

> But, sir, admitting the Secretary to without stopping to ascertain what weight the reasons assigned may possess, I say that, weigh they more or less, they are they had respect to the religious opinions of the Directors of the Bank. I speak In the name of Father, Son, and Holy of course, of his governing reasons, not of those which seem to have been thrown in as an after thought.

> > The bare fact that the power of removing the public moneys from the Bank was committed to the Secretary of the Treasury, shows it to have been the intention of Congress that the national deposites should be removed, if at all, only for realing the case, what kind of reasons must I they be which will justify him in removing the deposites from the Bank, where by law they had been placed? If it were shown that the Bank was not a safe place a conclusive evidence for removing them. Or, if the Bank had not complied with the stipulations of the charter in facilitating the transmission of the public moneys and otherwise accommodating the government, as required by law to do, that

told? That the deposites were not safe in the Bank of the United States. Why, quarters, even by the gentleman from N,

failure on the part of the Bank to comply

with its engagements to Government,

would be a reason, greater or smaller, ac-

small or large, which has been so well is not the evil to be dreaded. The real It is apparent that the President alone served in its financial operations as the evil is in the opposite direction. It is refused to remove them! very wisely so far as this agency has been concerned. distributes that patronage, ney, it was money.

God grant I may be able to say the same two years from this time. Thus it Sir, are we not to look back beyond that | National Bank, in the full tide of successorder? Are we to shut our eyes to the full experiment. Our currency, from rot-The Secretary, now in office, came into degree of soundness and purity as is une- from the political power of the country." Congress, if in session, and if not, imme- lay, and that he has assumed this high there expressly for the purpose of viola- mere nominal per centage, for exchange, wilt is the desire of the President, that the however distant.---

- And all the fiscal operations of the Gonv. He, the Secretary of the Treasury! vernment have been, in fact, carried on from the political power of the country. He removed the deposites! It is an insult without expense. And with a good bank, to the Nation to say so. It is false (I a solvent Bank, the most solvent Bank on would be rightly entitled to be a President speak legally) it is false. He was made earth, and with a perfectly sale and sound of the United States. Well, sir, there is to do it by the President, who had no currency—thus enjoying all that heart the precept. Now for the practice. The more right to remove the public money can wish in this department of our nation. President, it seems, is anxiously desirous from the fact that he appoints men to of years of unremitting and unexampled per- separated, as far as possible, from the pofice, to usurp to himself all law, and all secution, after all manner of slanders and power? He appoints the Chief Justice libels, which have recoiled on the heads has he done? He has, in effect, said, of the United States. Well, sir, suppose of the libellers, after the most desperate that because the official agents of the he should say to Chief Justice Marshall, attempts to prove it insolvent have been Bank of the United States have dared to when a criminal was on trial, condemn abandoned in despair, though the Bank oppose his election, the faith of the nation has strictly and fully con said, I wish the bastards dead.' And every stipulation contained in its charter, of their condign pauishment. Yet he is suppose the Chief Justice should claim yet have the public funds of this nation, very anxious to separate all control of the some little right to think for himself about which had been placed in this Bank by banks from the Executive power. Well, the matter :- Is the President instantly to force of law, been removed from it by sir, what more has he done? He has not his will) I dismiss you from office. Is out even the shadow of a right; and for by removing the Deposites, but he has

Yes, sir, for opinion's sake. land of liberty; where all men were thought to enjoy the right of opinion in its perfect which, if it be not arrested, will most certion, and the right, too, of all the influtainly dostroy the liberties of this counence they could acquire and exert in a try. What, sir? By way of separating free community, a great institution has all control of the Bank and the currency been assailed, and the rights and property from the political power of the countryof widows and orphans, trampled in the by way of steering clear of all meretricious the word of the President of the U. States argued, that it is true, indeed, that the Se- draw any satisfactory conclusion on the have possessed the power to pass such an dust by the foot of a Tyrant—and this for connexion between the banking power & order, and to remove the deposites as he the exercise of the right of opinion. Pray, the power of the Executive, we are to has done. I will now proceed briefly to sir, what right has the President to say give to the President, or to his plant inficers, had no right to interfere in his election?

> tests of the day. But, suppose they had I speak not the language of exaggeration this would scarcely have been viewed as millions of our revenue, the President can put forth by the Secretary, if true in point banks judiciously selected, i. e. with no of fact, so far from being a reason to be regard to any connexion with the political sons immediately connected with their listened to and received by this house, is power of the country. Ged forbid: oh safety, and with the convenience of the of such a kind that the very presentation no! But, sir, every man in the least acof it ought to excite the liveliest indigna- quainted with the principles of human nation. What is the English of all this? ture, knows, must know, that the banks What does the President mean, when he selected would become just so many posays that the Bank must not thrust its litical partisans of those in power. Sir, hand into the public affairs of this coun- we have some little light on this already, try? What does he mean, when he de- It is not quite two months since certain clares it a crime for the Bank to possess banks were selected to receive the depoar to exercise any political influence or sites unlawfully removed from the U.S. means. Does any man suppose if the their officers in the arena. A President bank had consented to do whatever the of one of these Banks, in Baltimore, is Executive mandate had required it to do out in the public papers, vindicating the -if it had put out Jonathan and put in course of the Secretary. And there is a John-that we should have ever heard a nother, I understand, somewhere in Virword of objection to its political power? Sir, the President's meaning is perfectly were shown that the Treasury could plain. When the President says, that make an arrangement on terms more fave officers of a bank ought not to interfere orable to the Government with the State with political elections; he means neither Banks, that might, perhaps, be received more nor less than this-You must be out of any of these officers as yet. But I as a good reason. In fact, almost any come the tools, the creatures of this administration, or you must be displaced. That, sir, was the attempt made, I do before this time have received much such

not say by the President, but by some a hint as was given to a late Secretary of

But, Sir, said Mr. M D. what are we not a part of his Cabinet; it was attempted to influence the Bank to put out the on the declaration of the President con-President of one of its branches, who was cerning his anxious desire to separate the confessedly competent to the discharge of Banking and Executive power, were it all the duties of his station, purely on the not for the experience we have already ground of his political opinions. The had of the woful discrepancy between proand ordering the public deposits to be re- this power: and it is worthy of remark nother man who will! Mr. M'D. said he prophesied so very dismally on the sub- Bank resisted the attempt, as it always fessions and practice. I agree with a late moved from the Bank of the U. States; here, to what an extraordinary degree had never seen in his-life any thing to ject at the last session—aye, sir, by the has done. So far as the parent Board is distinguished member of the Cabinet (Mr. and that, while he recognizes the right of public men can deceive themselves as to compare with the extraordinary vissue of Secretary himself, under his hand—that concerned (I cannot of course, speak with Duane) in at least one thing. I do not

and purposes of certain individuals had wrought upon, that now he thinks there

Sir, if I could decide before hand what

But, sir, the President seems to be very fully aware of the danger arising from this meretricious combination between the banking power and the power of the Executive; and he very wisely says, "It is the desire of the President, that the control of the Bank and the currency shall, as far as possible, be entirely separated control of the Bank and the currency shall. as far as possible, be entirely separated Yes, sir, the man who will act up to that, litical power of the country. And what held up these Deposites to the highest

Yes, eir. The President has done that strument, (and, after what has passed, he will never want a pliant instrument,) twenty-four millions of public money to I believe they have not interfered in it. be distributed among various local hanks I am confident there are none, of our citi- throughout the country, according to the zens who have in a greater degree abstai- complexion of their political sentiments. ned from meddling in the political con- Sir, this requires no exaggeration. And taken ever so active a part in them, what when I say, as God is my Judge, I had right has the President to forbid it? Be- rather trust even Andrew Jackson with cause a man has placed his capital in a 50,000 mercenary soldiers, with the bill Bank, is heatherefore to be disfranchised? | passed at the last session for his authority Is he therefore, not to dare open his to use them, than permanently to clothe mouth? It is violated majesty to oppose him with such a power as this. It would the election of a particular President? be impossible to resist it. Resistance will Why, sir, in the days of Tiberius himself, the out of the question. With the twenty violated majesty. Sir, one of the reasons get the absolute control over 40 or 50 power? Sir, I will tell you what he Bank, and already we have seen two of

> . The President says that the moment an officer of a Bank meddles with politics. that moment he must be turned out of office. Sir, I have not heard of the turning have no doubt, had they dured to say one word against the President, they would

Sir, I should be more disposed to rely

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

bolders in the politics of the country.

since the foundation of this Government, nor diminish the pressure experienced at has been reformed. Yes, sir, and the re- effect upon the settlement of its affairs .form has proceeded until the word has become synonymous with turning a man out of office.

A reform is made when one man is lurned out, and another-man-is-put in, And the rule on which the operation procoods seems to be this-to turn out the

to oppose the present Administration.

be the course of things, if we decide that the State Banks stipulate? It is this, that vibrations of foreign trade, be regarded, it be vested and jealously retained in the le-State Banks, and it shall hereafter become to Government, the very same local bill a matter of bargain with the Executive which are now in good credit. Do they who shall have them. Sir, we all know go any further? Do the deposite Banks the game that is going on. I deplore it of Maine stipulate to receive the bills of ized and in action to secure the election rency? Where is the substitute? It is astrons results to the agriculture, com- the correspondence between the Cashier cumstances which led to the arrest were of an heir apparent. Every body knows, in vain to talk of giving the State Banks merce, and manufactures of the United of the Bank of the United States, and the developed in a very singular manner, but son to speak within it, that such is the On the contrary, the moment you destroy seule this question.

Bank shall never be re-chartered. How

thing is the President like wilful dupliet is in itself constante proof that the rea- this is one of the most extraordinary first ure to request, that the deposites of the as fast as it is collected. This was the comparing, corresponded precisely with believe that when he makes the sons gives for the removal of the Depos- mancial opinions of the special opinions of the State Banks grand fives expedient of the Administra- limited by which has ever since been preseion he feels as he speaks, but I be ites see not the true reasons. I now ven Bank, with ten millions of silver in its should remain with those institutions, tion, boasted of by Mr. KENDALL, in his served by her family. Niles Register, here with that gentleman that the Presi-ture to eay, that, in two years from this vaults, and which is able to pay all its until withdrawn in the course of the pub- letters to New York, as the means by of the 23d April, 1825, in mentioning does not arrive at conclusions by the exer- be carried into effect, the whole monied according to the Secretary, is too strong may please to direct; but that hereufter to be brought upon its knees!" The Re was just about to be married, and her cise of reason, but that impulses and pas- power of this country will be concentra- and too solvent for the safety of the coun- the accruing revenue of the U. States presentatives of the people will not be a ring, the emblem of plighted faith, was sions have ruled." But what, in point ted wherever the political power of this try, is to have its bills depreciate in the should be collected in the Bank of the U. ole to fare their constituents, when they carried off. It is possible that this cirof fact, has been the difference between country resides. All will go together market just in proportion as the time apthe President's professions and his pract there will be a complete combination of proaches which every one of those bills tiee? I had been told a little about the the State Banks from Maine to Louisi- will be paid in hard cash! Indeed!principles (I beg pardon for using the una-a perfect understanding will pre- Why, air, would not a farmer be astonword, I believe it is nearly out of fashion) vail throughout the whole. They will ished, who held a note of his rich neighon which the President came into power: all, in the strictest sense of the term, be bor that had yet two years to run, if a for I stood, then, in the very midst of the Government Banks. You will then have gentleman, with or without the title of brunt in the contest waging with princi- not only the twenty millions of Govern- Secretary, should, with great gravity and palities and powers; aye, sir, when the ment deposites, but, in addition to this, concern, inform him that, the his neighmiserable sycophants, yes, when the mise you will have more than a hundred mile bor was immensely rich, and owned hunerable sycophants who have since then lions of Bank capital, all wielded against dreds of thousands, after all his debts were literally crawled, in their own slime, to the public liberty. Sir. if there be a paid, his note would depreciate in value the fourstool of Executive favor stood up- spectacle which, more than another, is to just in proportion as the day approached on the side of those who still hold patron be contemplated by a patriot with fear and when it was ripe for payment, and would

Well, sir, and what were they! Why been celected a period for the exercise of paid? And here is a Bank with millions we all had an idea that the officers of the this power more unfortunate for the count in its vaults, so many millions that the Federal Government, were somewhat too try. The grounds alleged for the selec- Government is afraid of it, yet his notes adopted. The Richmond Whig states pragmatical and interfering in the political tion are, the necessity of a gradual prepa- are to depreciate as the time apcontests of the country; and that, as a ration for the change which must accom- proaches for the winding up of its affairs, matter of principle, they ought to be re- pany the expiration of the charter, and and the public deposites must, of necessity strained; and the President, when he came distresses brought upon the commercial ty, be removed from its custody, to save that from one to two thousand persons into power, sold the nation that one of the community by the Bank of the U. States, the country from the distress occasioned were present. crying evils of those who had been his during the period from August to October. by that depreciation. predecessors was the medding of office. Now sir, all who are in the least acquainted with the practical operation of that was interrupted by a motion to adjourn.] Now. I put it to all men who have eyes Bank, must know that the removal of the and ears, whether ever there was a time, deposits, at this time, will neither increase when all the officers of the Executive Go- the winding up of its concerns. It is advernment, from the highest to the lowest, mitted on all hands, that the Bank is manapproached so nearly to an army of mer- aged by intelligent men, well acquainted rial-which was read, and referred to the eeneries in the hand of the President, with banking concerns, and perfectly a committee of Ways and Mens Why, sir, no man now can breathe the wake to their own interests. Suppose sir that surrounds the palace of the Presi- the Bank should proceed with the public of the United States in Congress assembled: consist in allegations of misconduct of dent, who does not think precisely as the deposites in its vaults, will its Directors The Memorial of the undersigned, the the Bank, it is the opinion of the meeting President thinks; and who is not prepar- not view these deposites as a part of its ed to stretch himself at command on the debt to the public? And will they not, bed of Procrustes, to have his political of course, make the same provision for sentiments docked or stretched to the true the payment of this portion of the public Executive dimensions. What is the debt as they do of the other portion of it? meaning of all this change that appears ? So that, whether the deposites are remo-Oh, that is Reform. The Government wed now or at a future time, can have no Why, then, remove them now? unless i be gratuitously to add at this time, a scene

of unexampled distress to all which must

unavoidably take place at the expiration

of the Bank charter?

But the Secretary has told us that this was necessary in order to enable the man who has only his merit to recom- Treasury Department to prepare for the mend him, and put in the man who will country a new currency. Now, sir, does with the readiest obsequiousness adopt any man here suppose that a currency the Executive opinions, and bow to the can be supplied to the exigencies of this Executive pleasure. Every body knows community by the Secretary and his State that the meddling of office holders in po- Banks, equal to that which exists at this lities has been reformed by putting out time? So long as the Bank of the U. every man who did not vote for the Pres- States exists, the bills of the State Banks ident, and putting in the most notorious will be in good credit. We wish no bet-This is truth, known to the whole their credit? It is obvious he cannot: When, therefore, the President and what then does he mean, when he the currency from the political power of seeks to destroy? Not that he will prothe country, I understand him to mean vide the country with local bills in good that he is exceedingly anxious none shall credit, but a currency for the whole Uhave the control of any Bank who dares nion. This, and this alone, can be a substitute. But have we any such promise? And now, sir, let me inquire what will No, sir, nothing like it. What is it which will again return to the scenes of 1817.

fact. And what more do you want than the Bank of the U. States—and I tremble things, the undersigned feel no difficulty have since seen it, however, and wish we charged with the crime. He has, for se-And this brings me to another point in You will again have a scale of deprecia- last, the whole moneyed system of this error, how one false step leads on to ano. At the time of the murder, he lived in the this inquiry. It is here said by the President, and by his Secretary, that the of broken Banks, until you may again be the eye of a common observer, it seemed is an amable and respectable gentleman; where the act was committed. We hope great reason for removing the Deposites compelled to pay a discount of ten per to be the mere transfer of the public reverbut he has become entangled, in his offi- that a legal investigation, if it should not at this time from the Bank of the United cent. for a Bill of Exchange on a distant nue from one Bank to many Banks. But cial character, in a maze of difficulties, convict him, may remove every doubt of States, was the expiration of the Bank part of the Union. To withdraw the deit was, in fact, the disorganization of the which he could probably only have avoi- his innocence,—Cour. Charter in 1836. Now, of all the reas posites from the Bank of the U. States, whole moneyed system, and the whole ded by resigning his office. In this corsons that could have possibly been given, and to place them in the State Banks, revenue system of the country. Until respondence, replying to a letter from Mr. sons that could nave possibly been given, leaves those Banks not where they were, the first of October the revenue paid by Cashier Janon, complaining very justly We published an article yesterday from should have abstained from removing but in a situation the most critical that can the whole country was diffused by the of the half million draft upon the Bank of the Port Deposite paper, respecting the them. The Bank, in the natural course be conceived. Indeed, sir, there has Bank and its branches throughout the United States, in favor of the pet arrest and imprisonment of a man on sucbeen a rumer, how well founded, I do not whole community, to be used for the sup- Bank at Philadelphia, being drawn with- picion of being the murderer of Miss Cunwas about to cease from having any furwas about to cease from having any furport of the industry of the whole, and
ther influence. The Deposites, we are
dead applied to the Secgently recalled when needful for the serv
says, with great naivete, 'The drafts in We are now informed, in addition to the Public debt, which amounted only to \$2,ther influence. The Deposites, we are told, were removed from the Bank be retary of the Treasury to have the Govice of the whole; while the Bank, as the cause the institution was of dangerous and restored to the Bank of the common friend of all sound State Banks, and not properly belong to the usual week-arrested is a shoemaker, who has resided During the safe so long as its powers continued .- U. States; and it is my most sincere be-There might have been some weight in lief that such a step would be the best these reasons, if the period had not been thing which, for the credit of those Banks, so near at hand when its powers of every could possibly happen. I do know tion the issues of the State Institutions, failure of which they were to be returned gainst two men who, a few years since, kind were to have come to an end. In- from the very best authority, that there Now, the public revenue is no longer to the Treasury and cancelled.' After were arrested on suspiciou of having comdeed, almost every reason put forth by has not, for the last ten years, been so diffused throughout the whole Union, it this official account of the matter, will aewered by the single fact, that the Bank little capital to meet it. And if the Bank where it is collected; and the bank of the of the public money to the enormous as timony alone, they would, in all proba-Charter is to expire in 1836. The Bank, of the U. States should do what it has the United States, whose expansive power & mount of these checks? By what author- bility, have been convicted. The discov- Bank is calling in its debt at the rate of

annet be something about it which will op one object he had in view, in the removal the United States, from the Bank of the Two Millions Three Hundred-Thous- referred to two persons who were present erate on the election of the next President. of the deposites, was, to save the coun- United States, is the real cause of this and Dollars! The money thus uncere- at the transaction. Process was accord-The thing to which the Bank will be so try from the embarrassment and distress, so the restoration of them to that moniously disposed of, be it always re-ingly issued, and the suspected culprit ladies [Miss Ricord and Miss Duffield very faush, the thing which it is so cer- which must inevitably be produced by the institution is the real, and will be the ef- membered, was used for no legitimate pur- was arrested, and is now confined in Elk- ing] went to bed in perfect health, and

age and power. When, therefore, I speak horror, it is the concentration of such a certainly be paid? Why, sir, is there a of the principles on which the present power as this. child that cannot perceive that if the value | sented the issue now made up between Chief Magistrate was brought into office. While on this branch of the subject. I of a note is ever to change, it will then the President and people as one of liber-trained to know something about it.— will remark, that there could now have be most valuable when it is nearest to be by and despotism. Benjamin Walkins

[At this point, the Speech of Mr. McDuffie

MEMORIAL FROM STATE BANKS. On Monday last, in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. United States. They state, that in regard BINNEY presented the following Mento-

Presidents of the State Banks located that these allegations, far from being subin the City and County of Philadel stantiated, have been disproved, and that respectfully represent-

honorable bodies, as the Guardians of the ure. They give it as the opinion of the general interests of the country, and as meeting that the President himself mus possessing alone the power of remedying be regarded as the real author of the mea the existing distress, and of averting the sure, and the Secretary of the Treasury greater calamities which are obviously as only the instrument by which he has

That one of the first blessings a nation they understand the charter of the Bank, can possess, is a sound and well regula- the Secretary has no right to remove the ted currency—the solid and sure reward deposites except for good cause, to be of industry, and the uniform measure of judged of by Congress—that the Treasuproperty and it was not the least among ry Department is not an Executive Dethe many advantages anticipated from the partment, and the President, in dismiss-Constitution, that the whole Union would fing Mr. Duane for refusing to remove the by the Legislative power, be relieved & deposites, abused his constitutional power preserved from the dangers and disgrace of appointment and dismission—that the of a deprayed and irresponsible circulating | message having been adopted in the face medium. Such a sound currency this of the opinion of Congress, asked for by nation has enjoyed, by means of the bank the President himself at the last session, epen-mouthed partizans in their places. ter. Can the Secretary add any thing to of the United States, established by the was designed to prevent the sense of the wisdom of Congress: and the peculiar present Congress from prevailing, unless occupation of the undersigned justifies a majority of two thirds of both houses tells me he is anxious to separate as far talks to us about his providing for the them in stating their conviction, that it is should concur in opinion—that it is, in owing in a great degree to the judicious principle and effect, a withdrawal of mooperations of that Institution, that for ten neys from the treasury without any apyears past our moneyed system has been propriation made by law-that the Conso perfect-and that whether its solidity, stitution of the United States, like that of its adaptation to the wants of all classes of all other free governments, imperatively the community, its facilities for internal requires and provides that the sole and commerce, and its protection against the absolute control of the public purse should has no superior in any country.

the undersigned are now constrained to the that the pressure and distress alrea- House of Representatives, in the present The frame work covers all but one of the inform Congress that, in their belief, this dy so sensibly and generally felt in con- crisis, will not vindicate the Laws and finished piers. The interference of winsystem, with the signal prosperity it has sequence of this measure, must soon be Constitution of the United States, the ter has stopped the further prosecution as much as any man can do, but there the deposite Banks of Louisiana? Not produced, has undergone a sudden and aggravated to an incalculable degree of Constitution is not worth a straw, and of the work for the present, but should painful change. The moneyed opera- mischief, and that this mischief cannot be our boasted Republic is at an end." President will not be an all-engrossing I shall go to the deposite Bank in Rich tions of our commercial cities are almost imputed to any thing done or omitted by topic with the greater part of all politi- mond, for example, with one of the bills at a stand: the commerce between the the Bank of the United States—and that ejans. And what, I again ask, is now go of the selected Bank in this District, that States is again labouring under a tax, no efficient corrective of the evil can be ing on? Why, sir, the feeling has in- the Richmond Bank will take it and give which must continue increasing, of a loss devised except a speedy removal of the sinusted itself into the passee itself. The me the money for it? No, sir, they will on all its exchanges; the circulating me- cause that produced it. great question is this, who shall be the take these bills from the Government, be- dium already begins to arrange itself on successor to the Presidential Chair? The cause they have stipulated to do so, but the scale of depreciation; while in the contest now is for the succession, and all they will not take them from any body train of these evils, and not far behind the powers of this Government are organ- else. And what then becomes of the cur- them, may be apprehended still more dis- CLAY cited, in his speech oil Thursday, the country several years ago. The cir-

Happily for the country, the remedy On this branch of the subject, I have for this distressing state of things is as evthen, I ask, was its influence to be so ve- but one more remark to make. The Se- ident as the cause of it. The undersioned do not nestrate to express their belief. Sth day of November is acknowledged, being questioned, he informed from whom

except the Girard bank and the Western | Executive officers.

A public meeting was held in the Hall on the 27th ult., for the purpose of taking another branch has been borrowing some into consideration the removal of the Go of that same money, and paying interest vernment Deposites from the Bank of the upon it, also without authority in law, trate, who, though apparently in feeble United States. Chapman Johnson, Esq. Whilst the financial Secretary was finan- health, received them with his usual courwas called on to preside over the meeting. and, on taking the Chair, made a short address, in which it is said that he reprety and despotism. Benjamin Watkins Leigh then arose and submitted a series that the meeting was one of the largest ever known in Richmond, and a correspondent of the National Intelligencer says

The resolutions represent the removal of the Deposites, from the Bank of the United States, as a palpable breach of the public faith solemnly pledged to the institution by its charter, and as a violation of the Constitution and laws of the to the reasons by which it has been at Liempted to justify this extraordinary measure to the Congress and the people To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, so far as the same phia, acting under the authority of the lif they were all proved by incontro-Boards of Directors of the several banks vertible evidence, still no miseonduct committed by the Bank coald furnish an That they address themselves to your excuse for the adoption of such a meas

exercised his will and power-that, as gislature, and especially that no control It is, therefore, with deep regret, that over it should be permitted to the Execu-

From the National Intelligencer. Treasurer of the United States, we were were calculated to fix a strong suspicion In looking for the cause of this state of not aware of its being in existence. We in naming that which is at once obvious had room to give it entire to our readers, veral years, been a resident of the county, and adequate. On the 1st of October as a corious illustration of the progress of and lately of the town of Port Deposit.

[Signed by the Presidents of all the Banks | their lawful authority over the public mo- the murderer." in the City and County of Philadelphia, neys thus to be wrested from them by the

What is most monstrous in this bank business is, that whilst one branch of the government is lending money without interthe House of Delegates, at Richmond, est (and without law,) to favorite Banks, ciering for the benefit of political friends tesy to visiters. in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and N. York we marvel that it did not occur to him to From Richmond we learn that the lend one of those same half-million cheeks Committee of the House of Delegates of as those to the Pet Banks; was really U. States, have agreed, by a vote of 11 to besides, have saved interest.

The whole amount of these contingent checks, it appears from the Treasurer's admission, was as follows: In favor of (N. Y.) Manhattan Bank \$500,000

In favor of (N. Y.) Bank of America 500,000 In favor of (N. Y.) Mechanics Bank 500,000 In favor of (Pa.) Girard Bank 500,000 Union Bank of Maryland 300,000

Little did we think, when we suggested, as an appropriate reward for the prompt and willing service rendered by the President of the Union Bank of Ma ryland, that the Secretary of the Treasury should send for the use of that Bank one of his convenient checks on the publie money, that that Bank had received the douceur in advance of the service, i the shape of only three hundred thousand of the currency of the country. The dollars of the public money. Such now officially appears to have been the fact.

Though we have not room, as we have said before, for the entire correspondence. wecannot resist the temptation to show how the mere statement of this great financial operation of the K. C. covers it with ridicule in the following extract: Extract from Mr. Jaudon's letter to the Trea-

surer, dated December 9th. "The Transfer Draft, like the Warrant, is endorsed in blank, just as an ordinary check-it is in point of fact neither more nor less than a warrant at sight. The very name of a Contingent Draft is a financial novelty-and, so far as is intelligible in this case, it describes an order for two millions three hundred thousand offected; John Curus, deck hand; and dollars on the Bank, not merely without W. Atcheson, 2d cook. One man was notice of its existence-but with the street blown overboard, name not known. gest presumption against its existence and dependent for its immediate presentation on 'contingencies' which the Rank not control."

administers the government, than to the One might laugh at this, if the welfare fice and legislators are more attached to lin the issue. the man at the head of affairs, than to the constitution and laws, they will defend invent excuses for his violations of duty, which they would, without such attach-

Nat. Intel.

Port Deposit, Dec. 27 .- On Tuesday last a man was arrested in this town and a locomotive engine is now in that city committed to the jail of Cecil county, under the suspicion of being the murderer to run daily for the accommodation of the of Miss Cunningham, whose tragic fate public. The inclined plane at this place, The Contingent Checks.—Until Mr. occasioned such an excitement through and that part of the road which runs in

uniting with and sustaining them, was a ly statement. To which he adds, at, or in the neighborhood of Port Depo- ams, the expenditures never exceeded nabled to supply an adequate circulating. They were issued by direction of the site, ever since the murder was commit- \$13,300,000 and 16,000,000 annually medium from its own resources, and to Secretary of the Treasury, to be used in ted-and that, in one instance, he appear- were appropriated towards extinguishing preserve in a uniform and sound condi- the event of certain contingencies, upon ed as a witness, and testified strongly a- the National Debt. tannot even be advantageously used by one deny that this was a mere lending murder; and had it depended on his test ning, states that 'dreadful distress' provails We are told, was to destroy liberty, and on perfect right to and what in all justice it credit have been so frequently employed ity in the laws this power of lending the ery now made was truly providential.— 100,000 dollars per-week. The writer verturn the Government; but can it do might do, call in its paper in proportion to relieve the community, must look nesting alarm in the existing alarm in the community, the cessarily and primarily to its own secu
set to relieve the community, must look nest public money without interest has been to a man to whom he was indebted, with the President and most influential ry, remains to be accounted for by him to which ring the creditor placed upon his directors of the Branch, but they coavince Congress, to whom he has not conde- finger; and soon after, being in company, ed him of the actual necessity of the scended as yet to lisp a syllable about it. it was observed and identified. Miss Cun- course they were pursuing

piration of the Charter so early as 1838, its charter shall approach. Now, sir, ble apprehension, the undersigned vent- rest of the public money to be deposited the deceased, was also found, which, on in a tight room.

return home, should they tamely suffer cumstance may lead to the discovery of

Washington, Jan. 2, 1834. Neither House of Congress sat yesterday. The day turned out to be a fine one, and a large proportion of the Members of Congress, the Foreign Ministers, and other public and private gentlemen. paid their respects to the Chief Magis-

to the Post Office Establishment Such | Virginia, on the subject of the relations of a loan would have been as lawful at least the State Banks to the Treasury of the wanted for the public service; and would 2, to a report disapproving of the removal of the money of the General Government from deposite in the Bank of the U. States, and recommended that it be rentyred to that depository. The sentiment of the Legislature is supposed also to tend that way; of which, however, we shall know more certainly, when the report of this Committee comes to be acted upon.

> The Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, of December 31, contains the ful-

"Deranged Currency.-The effects of the attack by the Government on the U. States Bank, by removing the deposites. is beginning to be felt in the derangement. notes of many of the local Banks are now selling in this city at from 1 to 8 and even 12 per cent, below par, and the evil is rapidly increasing.'

Steamboat Disaster .- The Steamer Missourian, on her passage from St. Louis to this place, collapsed one of her fines. on Saturday, the 4th inst, at 1 o'clock, P. M. whilst rounding out from Glascock's Island, 25 miles below Natchez, by which accident fifteen persons were badly scalded. The following persons have since died-Mr. Booth, of St. Louis, deck passenger; Mr. Johnson, do; 3 out of 7 of a German family, names not rec-

New Orleans, Dec. 17.

The worst feature in the President's nduct, in reference to the genosites, was did not know, and the Treasury could his usurpation of a right, which he himself conclusively proved to belong alone to he Secretary of the Treasury, A distant and venerable correspondent misses one officer for not obeying his dicobserves, that "it is a great curse to a re- tation-appoints one expressly to carry publican government that the citizens of out his views and then gravely tells ten become more attached to the man who | Congress he concurs with the Secretary ! constitution and laws. When men in of the country were not so deeply involved Virginia Free Press.

COLUMBIA, Pa. Dec. 28. him whether right or wrong. They will - The Bridge .- All the piers of the bridge erecting over the river opposite this place, are finished, with the excepment, reprobate and condemn. If the tion of three, and they are above water. the spring prove favorable, its early completion may be looked for.

A track of Railway is completed three and a half miles west from Lancaster, and which is shortly to be placed on the road, front of the town, have been finished for some days.

REFORM.

1822.

Expenses of Government. The expenditures of the Federal Government, apart from the national debt.

\$9,872,643 51

1823, 9,784,154 59 1824; 10,330,144 71 1825. **11,490,460 04** 1826, 12,562,316 30 1827, 12,653,095 65 1828, 13,296,041 45 18**29.** 12,669,490 62 1830. 13,229,533 33 1831; 14,777,991 58

A letter from New Orleans, published

years! Why, sir, it is plain that there financial knowledge, has informed us that that, as the removal of the deposites of in the Treasurer's letter of that date, to be his received it, and for what purpose, and letter dated Clay, (New York) Dec. 20th tainly to destroy, turns out to be—the a depreciation of the bills of the U. States fectual, remedy for them. With a view pose; but to holster up certain Banks in—ton jail. On searching his premises, we were found dead in the morning by their to which the Treasury has ordered the also learn that a stocking, belonging to parents in consequence of a charcoal firm From Mr. Clay's late Speech in the Senate, on the removal of the Deposites

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate to the following effect: - We are, said that after Pompey was compelled to rehe, in the midst of a revolution, hitherto tire to Brundusium, Cesar, who had bloodless, but rapidly tending towards a been anxious to give him battle, returned total change of the pure republican char- to Rome, "having reduced Italy (says the seter of the Government, and to the con- historian) in sixty days (the exact period. centration of all power in the hands of one Sir, between the removal of the deposites man. The powers of Congress are par- and the meeting of Congress, with the ualvaed, except when exerted in conformity with his will, by frequent and an extra- sixty days, without bloodshed. ordinary exercise of the Executive veto, not anticipated by the founders of the Constitution, and not practised by any of expected, and many Senators there, he the predecessors of the present Chief Magistrate. And, to cramp them still more. a new expedient is springing into use, of late Secretary of the Treasury, and dewithholding altogether bills which have sired them to send deputies to Pompey. received the sanction of both Houses of with an offer of honorable terms of peace, for it a careful perusal. Congress, thereby cutting off all opportu- &c. As Metellus the tribune opposed. nity of passing them, even if, after their his taking money out of the public treasureturn, the members should be unanimous ry, and cited some laws against it—such ces on record of the superior instinctive in their favor. The constitutional participation of the Senate in the appointing this occasion - Cæsar said-'Arms and power is virtually abolished by the con- laws do not flourish together. If you tleman residing on Baltimore street, has stant use of the power of removal from of- are not pleased at what I am about, you a well which has been arched over, but an fice, without any known cause, and by have only to withdraw. Leave the ofthe appointment of the same individual to live, Mr. Duane! War, indeed will not entering from the cellar, and manging the same office, after his rejection by the tolerate much liberty of speech. When down meat in summer. A person resi-Senate. How often have we. Senators, Leay this Lam renouncing my own right; ding in the house, was down in the cellar felt that the check of the Senate, instead for you and all those, whom I have found with his dog; and the latter running about, of being, as the Constitution intended, a exciting a spirit of faction against me are fell into the well, which was about 15 feet is said to have been the most calamitous of being, as the Constitution intended, a at my disposal. Having said this he deep to the water. The owner, alarmed day, experienced in that place. Two re-How often, when acting on the case of the nominated successor, have we felt the and as the keys were not produced, he a candle and rope, (as if a human being the lowest point: Delaware and Hudson injustice of the removal? How often have we said to each other, well, what can we do! the office cannot remain vacant, without prejudice to the public interests, and, if we reject the proposed substitute, we cannot restore the displa-

ced, and, perhaps, some more unworthy

The Judiciary has not been exempted

man may be nominated?

from the prevailing rage for innovation Decisions of the tribunals, deliberately pronounced, have been contemptionally disregarded. And the sanctity of numerous treaties openly violated. Our Indian relations, coeval with the existence of the Government, and recognized and established by numerous laws and treaties, have been subverted, the rights of the helpless and unfortunate aborigines tramnled in the dust, and they brought under subjection to unknown laws, in which they have no voice, promulgated in an unknown language. The most extensive and most valuable public domain, that ever fell to the lot of one nation, is threatened with a total sacrifice. The general currency of the country-the life-b all its business—is in the most imminent danger of universal disorder and confusion.-The power of Internal Improvement lies crushed beneath the Veto. The was snatched from impending destruction. protection merely is to be finally abandonprogress of innovation continue, there will he scarcely a vestige remaining of the Government and its policy, as they existed prior to the 3d of March, 1829. In a term of years; a little more than equal to that which was required to establish our liberties, the Government will have been transformed into an elective monarchythe worst of all forms of Government.

turn of the present condition of our public affairs. It is not sketched or exhibited to excite, here or elsewhere, irritated feeling. I have no such purpose. I would, on the contrary, implore the Senate and the people to discard all passion and pre judice, to look calmly, and resolutely, upon the actual state of the Constitution and the country. Although I bring into the Senate the same unabated spirit, and the same firm determination, which have ever guided me in the support of civil liberty, and the defence of our Constitution, I contemplate the prospect before us with feelings of deep humiliation and profound mortification.

After depicting in a forcible and eloquent manner the unconstitutional propublic deposites from the Bank of the U.

Let us now, said Mr. C. for a few moments examine the consequences which may ensue from the exercise of this enormous power. If the President has authority, in a case in which the law has asthe provisions of the law prescribing how money should be drawn from the Treasure I have nevertheless, persevered; and, of North Carolina, consuring the removal dent from going to the Comptroller, and public councils, I will persevere. And if

uct on the part of the Presiden the boundary to this tremendous authori- the United States; to apphold the Union to the Bank of the U. States. ty which he has undertaken to exercise! against the danger of the concentration & Sir, every harrier around the Treasury is consolidation of all power in the hands of broken down. From the moment that the Executive, and to sustain the liberties my own. I take upon myself the re- imminent perils to which they now stand sponsibility,"-from that moment the exposed. public Treasury might as well have been at the Hermitage as at this place. Sir,

without procedent in our day at least. There is, indeed, a precedent on record, but you must go down to the Christian era who are conversant with ancient history,

sual allowance of three days' grace-in The historian goes on : "Finding the city in a more settled condition than he addressed them in a mild and gracious manner, fas the President addressed his

approached the doors of the Treasury, for the safety of his faithful friend, ran for spectable houses failed; stocks sunk to sent for workmen to break them open. had been the person in jeopardy, who had fell from 98 to 91; Boston and Providence Metellus again opposed hint, and gained the presence of mind and skill to fasten to 90; Mohawk to 98; and Saratoga to eredit with some for his firmness; but the rope around him,) without any hopes, 1051. All other stocks receded a wife. Casar with an elevated voice threatened bewever, but those of sustaining him a. The embarrassment of a stock house in farther trouble. 'And you know very He let down the rope, when the dog took the depression of the day. The N. York harder for me to say than to do. Me- duced his master to endeavor to raise tim tellus, terrified by the menace, retired ; dily supplied with every thing necessary

And where now, sir, is the public treasury? Who can tell? It is certainly without a local habitation, if it be not ney of the People of the United States? checks to the amount of millions, placed risburg. in the hands of tottering banks, to enable them to pay their own debts, instead of being appropriated to the service of the people. These checks are scattered to the winds by the Treasurer of the United States, who is required by law to let out money from the Treasury, on warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned, registered, &c. and not o-

for the war.

Mr. C. here referred to a correspondnce, which he quoted, between the Treaevotem of protection of American industry surer and the officers of the Bank. complaining of these checks drawn without at the last session; but we are now coolly proper notice, &c. in which the Treasurer says they were only issued to be used in without a blush, "that it is understood to certain contingencies, &c. Thus, sir, CLAY; and will be followed by Mr. be conceded on all hands, that a tariff for said Mr. C. the People's money is put Grundy, of Tennesse. In the House of into a Bank here, and a Bank there, Representatives, Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, ed." By the 3d of March, 1837, if the in regard to the solvency of which we has replied to Mr. McDurris, and will know nothing, and it is placed there to be be followed by Mr. Binney, of Pennsylused in the event of certain contingencies vania. -contingencies of which neither the Treasury nor the Secretary have yet deigned to furnish us any account.

Where was the oath of office of the with the People's money? Where was the Constitution which forbids money to ent is estimated at ten thousand, of all par- which lies not far from the road leading Such is a melancholy but faithful pic- be drawn from the Treasury without ap- lies. The presiding officers were all to Pousville. Having got to the top of propriation by law? Where was the friends of the present Administration. the hill, a little beyond town, his burden the People's money? Sir, said Mr. C. his bond is forfeited. I do not pretend their wisdom may dictate, to relieve the road. He was accompanied by his dog, an intelligent and unpacked jury, and I undertake to prove to them that he has forfeited the penalty of his bond.

the President for the boldness of this heavy matters off our hands. movement; and as one among the humblest of them, I profess my obligations to him. He has told the Senate, in his message refusing an official copy of his cabinet paper, that it has been published for the information of the people. part of the People, the Senate, if not in their official character, have a right to its ceedings of the President in removing the use. In that extraordinary paper he has responsibility of it. In plain English, he the United States was 'premature, injudihas proclaimed an open, palpable, and daring usprpation!

For more than fifteen years, Mr. Pres ident, I have been struggling to avoid the signed a specific duty exclusively to a designated officer, to control the exercise of ceived, in some proceedings, during the his discretion by that officer, he has a right conduct of the Seminole war, a spirit of to interfere in every other case, and re- defiance to the Constitution and to all law. move every one from office who hesitates With what sincerity and truth—with error, it is producing, and must continue \$1,021.67. to do his hidding, against his judgment of what earnestness and devotion to civil lib- to produce, most disastrous effects; but, his own duty. This, surely, is a logical erty. I have struggled, the Searcher of all in a political and moral light, it is, as it deduction not to be resisted. Well, then, human hearts best knows. With what how stands the matter? Recapitulating fortune, the bleeding Constitution of my country now family attests.

ry, and the deduction above stated, what, under every discouragement, during the of the Public Deposites, which, it is asasked Mr. Clay, is to prevent the Presi- short time that I expect to remain in the certained, will pass by a large majority. n ne will not countersign a warrant which a bountiful Providence would allow an he has found an accommodating Secreta | unworthy sinner to approach the throne ry to sign, turning him out for another; of grace, I would be seech him, as the unusually large meeting of the Philadelthen going to the Register, and doing the greatest favor he could grant to me here phia Board of Trade was held at the same; and then to the Treasurer, and below, to spare me until I live to behold Merchants Coffee House. A preamble commanding him to pay over the money the People, rising in their majesty, with a and resolutions were offered to the meetexpressed in the warrant, or subject him peaceful, and constitutional exercise of ing. and adopted, with only two dissenting expressed in the warrant, or subject him peaceful, and constitutional exercise of ing. and adopted, with only two dissenting mage PRESS. Address (post paid) their power, to expel the Goths from ing voices, instructing the Board of Di-

the measure adopted by the President, is 1 to 10's, are in exculation.



In the hurry of putting newspapers to press, mistakes will sometimes most unavoidably occur. Two in our last paper need correction—the name of a commissioner was signed Jacob instead of

We give this week part of the able speech of Mr. McDuffie; the balance will appear in our next. We ask

Sugarity of a Dog .- To many instansir, I suppose, as I endeavored to cite on powers of the Dog, we will add one which occurred in this town last week. A genopening left in the side for the purpose of well, young man, said he, that this is it in his mouth, and pulled it-which in- Advertiser, adds:--he pulled gently, the dog still retaining to the Money Market, owing, in part, to and Casar was, afterward easily and rea- his hold, and was hoisted up safely to the the failure of two large and highly res-

possession Petitions to the Legislature for Great and calamitous falls in stocks; the an appropriation to Pennsylvania College, fact that good notes are sold at one and a without a name. And where is the mo- are requested to send them, as soon as convenient, to either of the Trustees in obtaining discounts; the impossibility of Floating about in Treasury drafts of Gettysburg, or to T. STEVENS, Esq. Har- regulating distant Domestic Bills of Ex-

> We are indebted to the politeness of F. STEVENS, Esq. for a copy of the lative to the extension of the Pennsylva- that there is no peculiar pressure at this nia Canal." We shall attend to it in our time, is little less than an insult to the in-

presume, a quorum would scarcely be formed before to-day.

Deposite question. In the Senate, Mr. | sued in relation to the subject.

held in Philadelphia, took place on Tuesday afternoon last, to take into considerapressure without delay.

ment Deposites from the Bank of the U. val here stated it, when two gentlemen States, it appears probable that there will went out and brought in the unfortunate be heard from the entire South but one o- man, almost exhausted with cold. - It was pinion, and but one voice. From the pro- with some difficulty they were enabled. ceedings in the House of Delegates of to approach him, such was the resistance Virginia, it appears, that even the Con- of the animal, until he was well satisfied lie roads cross this Tract.-Also, stitutional opponents of the Bank are of of their benevolent deisgns, when he proclaimed that the measure is his own; the opinion that the measure of the remo- wagged his tail, and seemed exceeding containing 48 Acres, situate in the same and that he has taken upon himself the val of the public money from the Bank of glad.—Reading Chron. cious, impolitic, and not called for by the exigencies of the country.' We add with extensive Cotton Factory of I). Larimore entire confidence in our prediction, that & Son, was entirely destroyed by fire on we do not believe that the measure will, the night of the 30th December. friends or apologists in any part of the country. It is one which cannot stand ladies of the Seventh Presbyterian Church the test of examination. As a financial of Philadeiphia, last week, amounted to strikes us, still less defensible. Nat. Int.

A resolution is before the Legislature

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1834. Public Sentiment .- Last evening an Where is the security against such con- Rome; to rescue the public treasury from rectors to memorialize Congress, and re-

Extraordinary Developments .- The New York Commercial Advertiser of extraordinary character, which has taken bout two years old, no ear mark. The house in the borough of Gettysburg-Wheeling notes, altered from 5's icr of the United States Bank. It developes another revolting feature of the con- Menallen, Jan. 6.

spiracy of the government against the Bank, and proves, still more conclusively, he deep hostility antartained towards the institution. From this correspondence it appears 'that for weeks, drafts for sums exceeding two millions of dollars, were hanging over the U. S. Bank, without any notice from the Treasury of the existence of such drafts, although meantime lists were daily-and corrected and fuller STABLE shall be appointed for said Boones were weekly-furnished to the bank by the Treasury, specifying drafts for even the smallest sums, and purporting, or at least understood! to include all of any John Brough and the date of delivery of sort drawn on the Bank, and yet these a Temperance Address was 1333, instead contingent drafts for more than two millions of dollars, payable on demand, and lent to net banks, for their discretion, were never alluded to in these lists or otherwise, until one of them was presented for navment. Mr. Campbell the Preasurer has labored hard to justify the course taken by the Frensury Department in this persons whom he may find in any wise John Bishop matter-but in vain. The straight-forward frankness and honesty of Mr. Jaudon, was air overmatch for him, and he above enjoined, he may employ all reahas not allowed the Government agent to escape by evasions, indirections and concealments. Phil. Gaz.

From the Philadephia Gazette.

Our New York contemporaries represent the situation of money affairs in that night; but attention will be, required of city, as really distressing. Saturday last him more particularly at night. to put him to death, if he gave him any bove water, until they could reach him, this city, is said to liave contributed to

Saturday was a day of unusual interest all intelligent men, that the pressure in Those persons who have in their the Money Market is unusually severe. half per cent, a month; the difficulty in change; or to sell produce for cash; together with other causes, are demonstrations of a scarcity of money that comes home to the business and wants of every Report of the Canal Commissioners re- individual; to say that Money is easy, or telligence of the mercantile community. The great body of the merchants in this The Legislature of this State was city, and as we believe, a large majority, o re-assemble on Friday last; but, we attribute the whole cause of the sacrifices that have been, and will be made, to the removal of the Public Deposites from the United States Bank, and the reckless of said deceased, situate in Liberty town-*Congress is still engaged in the course that the Kitchen Cabinet have pur-

FIDELITY OF A DOG.

"My dog, the trustiest of his kind, With gratitude inflames my mind."

A rare instance of the sagacity and affection of one of the canine species, occurred within the precincts of this place, a few evenings since. An elderly man, One of the largest meetings ever residing a short distance from town, on a visit here, took occasion to become 'pret-Treasurer, when he ventured thus to sport tion the present distressed state of money- the afternoon, and, in the early part of ed affairs, -The number of persons pres- the evening, attempted to reach home. Treasurer's bond when he thus cast about The result was a memorial to Congress, became insupportable, and he laid him praying that body to devise such plans as down to sleep, immediately across the a large cur, which coiled himself close to his body. The weather was cold, and Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams We have received, with a request the night was very dark. The Pousville county, adjoining lands of James Barr, for publication, a Temperance Address of Stage came careering along, as usual, and Peter Linehart and others, containing Mr. President, (said Mr. C.) the Peo Mr. MARSDEN. We shall comply with must have passed over the man, had not 180 Acres, more or less, of PAT ple of the United States are indebted to the request as soon as we get some other the dog sprung furiously at the leading horses, and turned their course. The driver saw what he thought to be the bo-Respecting the removal of the Govern- dy of a man, and immediately on his arri-

We learn from Steubenville that the

The receipts at the Fair, held by the

MARKI D. On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Ruthrauff, Robert S. King, Eig. of Cumberland Iron works, (formerly of this

chael Slagle, Esq. of Berwick township. On the 18th ult by the Rev. Davidceker, Mr. Daniel Longenecker, to Miss Mary Eyster-both of Straban township.

town,) to Miss Susan, daughter of Mi-

TO PRINTERS.

will sell, at a moderate price, an excellent second-hand Super-royal Ra-"R. G. HARPÉR.

STRAY HEIFER

of the United States, and S. Jaudon, cash- property, pay charges, and take her away. think proper, ISAAC WIERMAN.

PROCEEDINGS Of the Town Council,

E it enacted by the Town Council Neal Allen of the Borough of Gettysburg, & Isaac Armetrong it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of January next, a HIGH CONrough, whose duty it shall be to receive and execute all writs and process lawfully issued by the Burgess and Town Council Samuel Makely of the Borough to patrol the streets at Charles Burnitz hold in safe custody, until they can be Samuel bow nan uold in safe custody, until they can be delivered over to the proper authority, all riotous, noisy and disorderly persons; all disturbers of the peace; all persons whom George Bentley he may find in the perpetration of wanton Cornelus Brinkerhoff for malicious mischief against the property Jacob Brane or persons of others; and generally all Henry Bare violating the laws, or disturbing the pubhe peace. In the execution of his duties sonable and necessary force for the arrest and detention of such offenders as afore said; and call assistance if necessary .-It shall be the duty of the said High Constable to preserve peace and good order Margaret Dickson within the Borough during the day and James Dobbin, esq.

Resolved, That EZEKIEL BUCK. INGHAMake appointed High Constable for said Borough, to serve for four months from 1st January, 1834.

Published by order of the Town Council. GEORGE SMYSER, Prest. Altest-Moses M: Clean, Clerk.

NOTICE,

HE Subscribers having been duly appointed the Trustees of DAVID SHULTZ, Esq. of Hanover, York county -and having obtained thellegal and acpectable houses. It is now admitted by that possession of all the papers and offects of the said David Shultz, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said David Shultz, to present them to G. Freysinger, Esq. of the borough of Hano ver, or to Calvin Mason, Esq. of the borough of York, for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said David Shultz, Esq. are hereby required to make payment to the subscribers or to either of

GEORGE-FREYSINGER. CALVIN MASON.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Attorney in fact for the Widow and Heirs of PETER Working, deceased, offers at Private Sale,

THE PART

ship, Adams county, adjoining land of John Zollinger and Joseph Baugher, containing 90 Acres, more or less; 40 acres are cleared, 3 of which are in meadow; the residue in good timber. The improvements are a Log Dwelling-house,

double Log Barn, a Spring-house, a good spring of water, and an Apple Orchard. Any person wishing to view the premises, and learn the terms, will please pply to the subscriber, near the same, PETER STEM.

Jan. 6.

LAND FOR SALE.

NIE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, on reasonable terms, the following Property, viz.

A PLANTATION.

provements are a good Log HOUSE & BARN;

a well of water at the door; a good proportion of clear and timber-land .- Atso, A LOD.

containing 42 Acres, adjoining the above, part cleared, and part timber. Two pub-

township, adjoining lands of George Heagy, David Little and others; about onehalf cleared—the balance in good timber. Any person wishing to view the property, can be shewn the same, on application to Solomon Becker, residing on the first named premises, or to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

Jan. 6.

Notice is heren HAT I have applied to the Judges

ADAIR:

5t

of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Monday the 27th of January inst. for house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

DANIEL SHEAFFER.

Balt. Gaz. insert 3 t. and charge this Office.

TO MY CREDITORS.

the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Com-AME to the plantation of the sub-monwealth; and they have appointed scriber, some time in October, a Monday the 27th of January Inst. for the President said, "I make this measure of the people of this country against the Saturday, contains a correspondence of an RED HEIFER, with a white face, as hearing me & my Creditors, at the Courtplace between John Campbell, Treasurer owner is requested to come forward, prove when and where you may attend if you

CHARLES MITMAN.

List of Letters, burg, Pa. Jan, 1st, 1884.

Peter Aurendt

Ann Caroningham

Frederick Derkman

Peter Deardorff

John Duocan

Peter Eyster

T I Lisele

David Eiher

Patrick Freel

John Flocker

Flietcher

Jacob Grass

John Hansell

Sarah Hughes

Inseph Heinler

Jane E. Leiper

John Leas 2

Wm. Linn

J. Latebaw

Jan. 6.

Susanna King

Jan. 6.

John Hewit

Valentine Flohi

Robert or David

John Delap

John Bare

Jacob Mummert, et Christian Rindland Samuel Miller 2 Henry M'Clellan Christ'r Baughman 3 Margaret Miller 2 John M'Intyre Robert Multhenny John Miller Ann L. Menough David Millroy Heary Myers Thomas M Kay Wm H Butdorhoff Mr. Mann James M'Allister, jr. Abraham Mumma Asa M'Glaughlia

> George Null John Newlen & Co Edward D. Officted

Sebastian Obold W.W. Conbrane, esq. John Porter Samuel Patterson Washington Pain

> Barbara Reinbart David Reck Samuel Roub, jr. Sarah S. Russell David Ross John Ritter John Rife Philip Raba Henry Rupp E. Romett Daniel H. Rover John Roddy

Jacob Henry Bobleifer Wm. P. Schwartz 2 Mr. Sheling Henry Shields Cyrus Smith Andrew Perguson Jacob Sherry Eliza Stavezas Charles Scott Jane Samplé John Stalsmith Henry Speck Hezekiah Houghtelin Wm. Smith Wm. Siehman Abraham Hoffman Jacob Saum Charity Hagerman N. Seltzer John Stewthobecke

Joseph Ulerich

Michael Kann Peter Keckler Henry Vanmetes Henry Klotz James White Joseph Koontz Wm. J. Keigley John Wilson 2 ierad Harman Korte Margaret Work Andrew Koontz Wm. Wilson Jacob Keefauver Jane Walker Jacob B. Kooch or Mary Working John Blake John Wright

Ann Welty Isaac Warren Heary Wolf Henry Leibhart Dinah Whiteon Dr. P. W. Little Thomas Whittaker Robert Young

Samuel Ziegler WM. W. BELL, P. M.

List of Letters, Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown,

Adame county, Pa. Jan. 1, 1834. Henry Brown Daniel Mause Catharine Groff Jacob Ulrich Napler Rev. Frederick Gilbert Doct. G. S. F. Pipper Thomas Hair Ann Patrick Jacob Hahn Jonas Spangler Imac Shriver Joseph Kuha

J. Befton. P. LEAS, P. M.

Trial List-January Term.

Rachel Arnold vs. Jacob Heans. Wm. Wiley & Ann his wife, et al. vs. Lowin Christ et al. Joseph Taylor, Adm'r of T. Cox, dec'd, ve.

John Cox and Thomas Stephens, Executors of Moses Vanscoyoe, et al. ENTED LAND. The im- Anthony Fink vs. G. King, D. King, and J. Myers.

James Hoffman vs. I. Hart and S. Miller. John and Henry Sell vs. Courad Weaver. Elizabeth Ebert and Martin Ebert, Ex're of G. Ebert, dec'd, vs. Conrad Weaver. .FOR ARGUMENT.

Michael Hoffman vs. Daniel Raffensperger. Bank of Gettysburg vs. Mathew Dobbin. Joseph Taylor vs. W. Line and J. H. Dever Administrators of Adam Honek, dec'd. Thaddens Stevens vs. Jacob Lefever. Matthias Trimmer vs. John Deardorff. Jan. G.

Grand Jury-Jan. Session.

Borough-Wm. S. Cobean, Eeq. Menallen-George Minnich, H. Kozer, S. Wright, (of S. B.) Conowago-W. Albright, J. Hildt, J. Mc-Linney, jr. P. Little,

Berwick-John Sneeringer, John Camp, ames Lilly. Mountpleasant-A. Smith, H. Houghtelin,

Hamilton-George Bohn, Isaac Trimmer, Huntington-Joseph Bream. Reading - Daniel Carl. Germany-Wm. Gitt, Jacob Weikert. Liberty D. Bosserman, J. McDivitt, Esq. Hamiltonben Samuel Macfarlane. Straban Issac Monfort. Cumberland-John Bott. Jan 6.

General Jury-Jan. Term.

Menallen-J. Hall, J. Walter, H. Bender, of C.) George Slothower, W. B. Wilson, R.

Mountpleasant - A. Marshall, E. Riley, D. Demarce, A. Ewing, H. Hemler. Latimore - D. Greist, A. Robinette, S. Underwood, T. Stephens, F. Coulson. Cumberland-Samuel Cobean, (of Wm.

Borough-George Smyser, Esq. Huntington-I. E. Wierman, M. Myers. Straban-J. King, J. Cashman, W. King, Hamiltonban-Alexander Harbaugh. Tyrone-J. Lahmon, J. Walker. Franklin-David Scott. Conorongo-J. Busby, J. Obold. Reading - Benjamin Malone, Germany - T. Will, H. Spaulding, Liberty - J. Cunningham, Esq. A. Krise, jc. Hamilton-Daniel Baker.

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

Where they will insure against.

LOSS BY FIRE;

Also-On LIVES :

TAVE graned on Office in Hager

town, Washington county, Mary

GRANT ANNUITIES; and

This Office will receive Money on De

posit, payable ninety days after the same

thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent

JOHN DAVIS, Agent.

per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

NOTICE.

I.L persons indebted to the Estate

A of PETER MYERS, Sen. late

of Huntington township, Adams county,

deceased, are requested to discharge the

same, on or before the first day of Feb-

ruary next. And those who have claims

against said Estate, are desired to present

FENCE-VIEWERS.

Philip Kohler, were appointed Fence-

Sessions, 1833, by the Court of Quarter

Sessions of Adams county, for the ensu-

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions

Property for Rent.

2 Frame Shops, in North Baltimore-street,

will be Rented from the 1st of April next.

WOOL.

LEAN Washed WOOL will be ta-

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE

Compound Chlorine

·MEAW·MTOOP

APPRENTICES

WANTED.

One 16 the HARNESS-MAKING.

By applying soon, they will meet with

I likewise will give the highest

DAVID LITTLE.

ASH PLANK.

Notice is hereby Given

HAT the Subscribers have been an-

advancements made to the Heirs of AD-

AM PLUM, deceased, during his life-

time, and also the amount upon which the

widow of said deceased is to receive inte-

rest during her life; and that they will

meet for these purposes, at the house of

Jacob Ziegler, in Gettysburg, ou Wednes-

JOHN GARVIN.

GLOBE INN.

ral, that he has taken that well-known

Travellers and others.

ANTHONY B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK.

TAVER STARP.

day the 22d of January next.
GEORGE SMYSER,

Dec. 23.

pointed Auditors, to ascertain the

Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

One to the PAINTING, and

will take in at my Coach Factory,

FOUR steady Young Boys as Ap-

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER:

Gettysburg, July 15.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19

One to the TRIMMING

One to the SMITHING.

favorable terms .-

price, in Cash, for good

ken in exchange for Goods, by

MULER & WITHEROW.

M. McCLEAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16.

Apply to

Dec. 16.

JOHN PICKING.

NAKE Notice, that the following

Dec. 16.

properly embanicated for sattle

RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

JANUARY 1st, 1834.

IF there's an era in the News-boy's life, Cheering, delightful, and with pleasure rife, It is to wend his way thro' wintry storm, And bid his Patrons "Happy New-Year"

The why and wherefore he will tell anon, When he the balance of his work has done: Provided, (as a common in our laws.) His Patrons do not sconer guess the cause.

To ape his crudite and legal friends. And show that he their Latin terms defends, He says, imprimis, he must give in rhymes, A passing sketch of "tidings of the times."

So seldom he his Pegasus bestrides, That if, perchance, an accident betides, He hopes all due allowance will be made, As riding winged horses's not his trade.

He need not tell them 'tis "a stirring time," In Freedom's favorite, her choicest clime-In this fair land -our native soil -our home-To which our thoughts return, where er we

The baneful principle, that any State Has right to nullify, or separate, We hope will never trouble us again, Seeing such efforts have been all in vain.

When Carolina's spirited array Of brighest chivalry in modern day, With feelings proud, and spirits bright and

Their country brav'd and rais'd the battle cry

The energy of Government had but to speak No brother, then, in brother's blood did reek The glittering falchion of his country's irefor sire did combat son, nor son his sire.

Their feelings yet are ardent and intense-Their arms are ready for their soil's defence; But never do we hope to see that day, When "overt act" they will again essay.

When Gen. Jackson, by his Proclamation. Shewed forth the pow'r & spirit of the Nation, He had all hearts enlisted in his cause-But later acts have caused a solemn pause.

And first amongst its fellows stands supreme, And makes our Liberty e'en seem a dream-Is his high-handed, dictatorial course. Worse than the vaunted threats of rebel force!

I need not mention, that the late removal Of public moneys meets not my approval-Whether he acted from impulse or from pas mon.

I know not-care not -he has done the action.

"Twan his sie jubeo-I order it-Those that obey not, shall no longer sit, In solemn conclave, round my ruddy wine-"The responsibility I take," in fine.

His Secretary, made of stubborn stuff, Did venture to him a but plain rebuff-"Your services are no more wanted, sir-"My will must only be the sovereign here."

These matters, now, however, are before Those better vers'd in Governmental lore Than is your News-boy, and he leaves them

Hoping the money 'll be return'd this year.

Our State is moving on as wont, this season, Making Canals and Rail-roads by the dozen— If we, however, can our wise men credit, We soon shall cry-The Commonwealth nil

As on our song doth reg'larly advance, To fireign lands we'll merely cast a glance, Our laws, our government, our rank in story.

Whether Don Carlos or the Queen shall reign Over the provinces of Spain's domain, Is now a matter of most serious contest, But, we should judge, the former will be non

In Portugal, the conflict still goes on 'Twixt Pedro, and his honest brother Don-The first, however, seems to "rule the rosat," And will, most probably, retain his post.

On England, Russia, Austria, and France, The News-boy finds but little to advance-Though trifling incidents he might relate; Nothing of interest can he create.

And now, before his song is at a close, Or his kind patrons lull'd into a doze. He wishes but to whisper in their ear, A single word that will not bring a tear.

As he has oft, thro' sunshine and thro' storm, The newe detail'd to them, at night and morn He hopes they will, with a most heart-felt

Entrust to him a moiety of their treasure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A minister in a certain town not many miles from Dundee, some time since received a visit from an old friend whom he had not seen for a considerable time. It was evening, and the stranger had come from a distance; he was therefore invited to sup with the family, and, following the laws of hospitality, was (contrary to the wishes, and in spite of the side winks and frowns of the minister's better half) pressed to stay with them all night. Before &c. attached, all in good order-situated retiring to their separate places of rest, immediately on the Pennsylvania Canal, the worthy minister proposed family wor- and on the Great Northern Turnpike Also, ship. His wife withdrew to get the his Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and ble; and the stranger shortly after left the in a wealthy part of the country. 600 room to take off his shoes in the passage, Hides can conveniently be manufactured that his feet might be eased after travel. annually; and from the facility and cheap-He was in the act of stooping to effect his ness of transportation to and from the City purpose, when the hostess returning to of Philadelphia, I might add, that few light, the guest for her husband, raised man of industry and enterprize. It will the folio testament which she carried, and be reuted for a term of years. making it alight on the cranium of the now

stop a' night !" said the energetic gudewife, & walked into the apartment which they had just left. It is needless to say how the parties felt under the circum-

The crooked streets in Boston are pro- counts with me, to call and settle. verbial. Many years since, the town of sent a new Representative to the Dec. 16.

General Court, who had never been in that city of tormosities. He started at the visual time for the capital, to watch over the interests of his constituents, who were

in less than a fortnight after he set out. On being asked the cause of his return, he replied, that he "staid in the city ten days -wore out his boots-ate up all his bread and cheese-couldn't find the State House take notice, that, agreeably to the second -and so, he thought, it was best to return and report progress."-New Bedford upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Gazette.

A Customer .- A tunaway couple were married at Greina Green. The smith demanded five guineas for his service.that he only gave you a guinea." "True," said the smith, "but he was an Irishman. customer-you I may never see again."

An editor in the west, who lately got himself kicked, says he totally disregards. it. That's right : Editors should not mind what passes behind their bucks.

Tergiversation .- The following developement, we understand, was lately made by the Committee on Privileges and P. 188th day of January series at a clock lections, touching the question between the forenoon, to hear them (if they see ment, to Messis. Moore and Letcher to a seat in proper to attend) as to the amount of their the House of Representatives. The wit annual sales during the year previous. ness, who replied to the interrogatory, escapes the legal consequences of perjury by the acknowledgment of a fraud.

Question .- Did or did not your brother, who was and is a minor, tell you that was above twenty-one years old?

that he had written the figures 21 on a required to take out License under the proscrap of paper, which he put in his shoe, visions of this Act. and swore he was above 21.

Patent Generator of Heat .- We don't 1 know, says the Northampton Courier, 2 what will come next. Innovation and change and improvement beset us on every 4 side, and they follow each other with a 5 larming rapidity. We are almost afraid 6 what the rapid march of mind and me- 7 chanical genius may yet bring forth, but | 8 we believe the most visionary philosophers have never dreamed of producing heat without some sort of fuel, or warming an edifice without ordinary care. We understand an apparatus has been invented in this State, and the experiments have been satisfactorily tested, of heating factories and all other large edifices by friction alone. The heat is generated, we understand, by heavy-iron cylinders, rehead can be increased or diminished with M. the following property, viz.

Farm & Tavern Stand POR RETT.

H.L be Rented, at Public Venof January next, on the premises,

In Franklin fownship, Adams county, containing about 200 . Icres. The property is well established as a TAV- (No. 57,) situate in the town of Heidlers-Public Road leading from Philadelphia to ers, containing & Acre, more or less-With grateful feelings for our country eglory. Piltsburg. Mr. James King, the present Seized and taken in execution as the Es-Tenant, will show the property, and make known the terms, to any persons desirous of renting.

For the Heirs of Samuel Russell, dec'd. MOSES McCLEAN.

Dec. 30.

STRAY STEERS.

NAME to the house of the subscriber in Franklin township, on the 12th of October last, Two Steers, one black and white, the other brown and white; one branded on the horn J. P .--

the der J. H .- no other marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. DAVID NEWMAN. Dec. 30.

A TANYARD POR BERT

HE Subscriber will Rent his Tan-Yard, &c. in the Borough of FRANKSTOWN, Hunungdon county, Pennsylvania, and give possession at any of April next. As it is ter will wish to view presumed t the premise unnecessat of the property : suffice nute descri it to say, that it is convenient in all res- ed, and under good fence, with a one and

pects, with a comfortable Dwelling-house, Garden, Out-houses, Barn, the room, and mistaking, in the uncertain places hold out greater inducements to a

JOSEPH PATTON.

NOTICE.

AVING removed from the County, WM. S. COBEAN.

NOTICE TO

Constables, Wholesale Bealers, & Rétailers of Foreign

DURSUANT to an act of the Legisland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland lature of Fennsylvania, passed the Pennsylvania, and Virginia-7th day of April—CONSTABLES will section of the Act graduating the duties Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term, to wit: the 27th day of January next-to make an oath or "How is this ?" said the bridegroom, "the affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the gentleman you last married assured me Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods. Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Dis-I have married him six times. He is a tilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufactures of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, accord ing to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year. Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, and Chemists, as respects wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all fehe had sworn (in order to vote) that he male traders, or single women, whose an-

nual sales shall not exceed those of the

greeably-te	the Act	of Assembl	y: ,
st cl. amt.	of sales,	\$50,000 —	-\$ 50 .
d	do.	40,000	40
d	do.	30,000	30
th	do.	-20,000-	25
th —	do.	15,000	20
kh	.do	_10,000	15
'th	do.	5,000	12 5
th	-do	2.500	10
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	**** CTTT	2000000	0

WM. M'CLEAN, Judges.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, S. mond.—Also.

ROBT. Mill HENRY

Brick Dwelling-house, &c. in South Baltimore-street, the second from the Diamond.—Also. ROBT. M'ILHENY, JOHN BROUGH, Dec. 30.

- From the "Star."

SHERIFFS SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Ven- HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES. volving rapidly upon each other, and the divioni Exponas, issued out of the COMMON warmth produced is carried by pipes and Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, OR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug conductors into every part of the edifice. and to me directed, will be Exposed to Store of S. H. BUEHLER. The whole apparatus is intended to be Public Sale, at the house of Tobias Starry, propelled by the same power used in in Tyrone township, on Saturday the working the factory machinery, and the 18th of January next, at 11 o'clock, A.

A Plantation, or Tract of Land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Yeus, Arthur Stevens, and Town Lots of Heidlersburg, on which are erected a two-story Stone due, on Wednesday the 8th day | Dwelling-house, stone Spring-house, a well of water near the bock door, two log Stables, and a large Apple Orchard, also, a quantity of Meadow. -Also,

A Lot of Ground.

ERN STAND, and is situate on the burg, adjoining Samuel Rogers and othtate of Tobias Starry. -ALSO-

> On the same day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. At the house of John Yetts, in Petersburg, A certain Tract of Land. Situate in Latimore township, Adams

county, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Gabriel Jacobs and others, containing 13 Acres, more or less, on which is erected a one-story Log Dwelling-house, with a well of water-seized and taken in exccution as the Estate of Jacob Lear. -ALSO-

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John How Jacob How, the heirs of Isaac Sadler, deceased, and others, containing 10 Acres, more or less, on which is erected a one and a half story Log Dwelling-housealso an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Fink. -ALSO-

On Saturday the 25th of January next at 11-o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

Containing 100 Acres, more or less, siturenting, it is deemed ate in Huntington township, Adams coun-Ive any thing like a mi- ty, adjoining lands of Daniel Fickes, John How and others; about 80 acres are cleara half story Log Dwelling-house thereon erected, a well of water at the door, and a small slab spring-house—the purchaser has the privilege of removing a small Barn, from the Tavern-stand lot of ground on to the above described tract of land .-

A Lot of Ground.

Situate in Petersburg, township aforesaid adjoining lot of Dr. Wm. R. Stewart and an Alley, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded House, with a two-story Brick Back-building, occupied as a Tavern, a large Stable, and a fountain pump at the door .- Also,

A Lot of Ground,

of Horses, and other Cattle. No pains joining Moses Myers, and fronting on the Turnpike, with a two-story frame House and Kitchen, a large Hatter's Shop and a therefore hopes to merit and receive pat-I have left my papers, for a few small one-story Log House thereon e-weeks, with M. C. CLARKSON, where rected, and one small Stable and two Garronage from a generous public. It is thought not necessary to recommend fur-I would request all persons having ac- dens. Seized and taken in execution as ther as the test of examination is the best recommendation. the Estate of Isaac Sadler, deceased. JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff. 3t | Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

will sell at private sale, a tract of Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams County, containing 134 Acres, about 80 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance in thriving Timber. The buildings are a two story

Dwelling House. which has been occupied as a Tavern for many years-One story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, double BARN, Distillery, and other outbuildings. is demanded—and until the payment

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the property, and as the Subscriber is determined to remove to the Western Country, it will be sold on advantageous terms. JACOB GRASS.

Nov. 11.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

JACOB MYERS, Ex'rs. Mard-Ware. M. C. CLARKSON,

TAS just received from Philadel phia and Baltimore, a very handpersons, Jacob Bishop, John Bow- some and complete assortment of MARDWARE.

crs, Ephraim Swope, John Lilly, Daniel as above twenty-one years ora:

Answer.—No! My brother told me 8th class below enumerated, shall not be Diehl, Joseph Heagy, Abraham Rife, & embracing almost every article in his line which he is determined to offer to hi Viewers for Adams County, at November | Friends at a small profit. He made, while in the City,

contract for a very large quantity of NAILS.

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned. Gettysburg, April 8.

FRESH DRUGS ^AND MEDICINES. &c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLEI AS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, GROCERIES. &C. All of which are warranted of the best

has received, and kopes their patronage may continue. Gettysburg, May 27.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Specific,
Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Con-

sumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all NOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth diseases of the Breast and Lungs. Prepared and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle

Bill of Directions accompanying each notified them as shall be just, of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous them as shall be just, of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff. stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per boltle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by ap-

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superiefficacy (over many other remedies, r in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprieton J. Boyn, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appoint

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops. A Medicine possessing such peculiar qual-

HE Subscriber respectfully informs ities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effechis friends and the public in genetual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers etable preparation, and contains no mercury recently by John B. Marsh, situate in East York-street, Gettysburg, next door in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. -Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are to the Bank, and a few doors east of the invaluable, and can be taken byothe infant of burg; and have now on hand a large sup-Court-house, where he will accommodate a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the with the best the country can afford .-Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, There is a roomy Yard and extensive Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These Stabling attached to the Establishment, drops have the happy and salutary effect of

behind them that dull, drowsy and listless will be spared to give satisfaction : he state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salu-

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitaburg. Nov. 4.

Bresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow AVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond, A New & Handsome Assortment of

PRESH-GOODS. AS FOLLOWS:

China, Glass & Queensware. &c. &c. &c. which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They in-

DRT GOODS. GROCERUES.

vite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

TO MY CREDITORS.

NAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of said Commonwealth ; and that they have appointed Monday the 20th day of January next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in Chambersburgwhen and where you may attend if you think proper.

WM. J. COOK. Chambersburg, Dec. 23, 1833.

Almanacs for 1834.

NGLISH and German Almanaes, large and small, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Apothecary & Drug

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, Sept. 16.

. Coleanalanda

HEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED.

Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and Daniel Sheffer and Ww. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams-have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirtythree, and to me directed, for holding a quality, and will be sold on as moderate Court of Common Pleas, and General terms as at any establishment in Gettys- Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Genburg. He returns his thanks to the publeral Jail Delivery, and Court of Over & lic for the very liberal encouragement he Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 27th day of January next-

Notice is hereby Given. To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said De La Monteral's Columbian Vegetable County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examina tions, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the lail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against

CARPENTER'S Compound System of Liverwort, NOR Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Con-

sumptions, Liver Complaints, &c. sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, where a large and general assortment of Drugs & Medicines an always he had at the lowest prices.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

Dec. 16.

NOR the cure of Scrofuls or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

Genveburg, May 20. BIBLE DICTIONARY, CHOIPERUM ROLLING.

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

Flax-Seed Wanted.

HE highest price will be given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apoth ecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Aug. 19

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW. Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infullible

Worm-destroying Syrup, Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as of to be palatable to children.